

Regina demonstrators harass Liberal aristocracy

REGINA (CUP) — Five hundred workers, welfare mothers and students demonstrated here Saturday against the federal government policies that have resulted in massive unemployment in Canada.

The demonstrators marched from the Regina Labour Temple to the Hotel Saskatchewan where Pierre Trudeau was holding a session of his court.

The demonstrators marched around the hotel and then gathered in front of the main entrance. A member of the organizing committee went in search of the Prime Minister. An aide said it would be impossible for Trudeau to speak to the demonstrators.

The crowd voted to go see Trudeau. They surged through the main doors but were blocked in the lobby by security guards.

After milling around the lobby chanting for a time, the manager of the hotel asked them to go to a room where the hotel would serve them free coffee so that business could be carried on as usual. Everyone sat down where they were.

A representative several more times requested to see Trudeau, but could not get a straight answer from the PM's aides.

Members of the provincial cabinet started arriving. Deputy Premier Davie Stuart moved smiling through the crowd making occasional taunting remarks. Stuart noticed a past president of the Regina Campus Young Liberals in the crowd. "I see that the Young Liberals are here," he said. Stuart received a clenched fist with the middle finger extruding and a cry of "eat shit" in reply.

Premier Ross Thatcher took 15 min-

utes to push through the abusive crowd with his aides.

"What are you doing about unemployment," they wanted to know.

The demonstrators were finally informed that Trudeau would meet with six representatives later in the day. The offer was rejected, and in discussions that followed, fears were expressed that a forward move on the part of the demonstrators would bring an attack from hidden police.

They decided to adjourn 'til evening at the Regina Inn where a \$50 a plate Liberal dinner was being held.

That evening in the parking lot of the Regina Inn, a 25 cent a plate dinner was held by the Seekers of Security (SOS), a Regina welfare group. The meal consisted of peanut butter sandwiches.

This time the authorities were taking

no chances. The police outnumbered the demonstrators — security police, city police and RCMP.

All doors to the inn were locked and guarded from inside and out. The lower part of the parkade was barricaded.

Snowballs were thrown and Liberals harassed but there was no decision to storm the building and after a few hours, the demonstrators left.

Inside the building, all was not well. Some people refused the veal main course, the hotel ran out of baked Alaska, there wasn't enough room for everyone in the main dining hall, and a shortage of staff meant long delays in service.

As a result of the demonstrations, a permanent committee may be formed composed of workers, unemployed and students to facilitate the flow of ideas and attempt to solve common problems.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1971, TWELVE PAGES



—Terry Malanchuk photo

Retreat, the machine cometh

NO "PEOPLE-POLLUTION" HERE—this is phase one (?) of "Operation Earth," a not-so-nice plot of the machine and concrete world to cover the entire planet in steel and cement. Gateway agents report that, after our alleys and lanes have been captured, whole cities will succumb to concrete, metal and all the goodies of civilization, courtesy of the top brass running "Operation Earth." Reliable sources are wondering if it's not too late.

Worth Commission Report

Nineteen-eighty (four?)

"We suggest some form of direct assessment, whether called an educational tax or not, by which this source of revenue could be tapped."

By 1980, large Alberta cities (with a population approaching 500,000) should have a multi-versity, at least one university, two urban colleges, and a technical college.

The multiversities should be capable of handling 25,000 to 30,000 students and a major share of graduate level education, professional education and research.

The commission also recommends that by 1980 an "open university" should be established in Alberta. This institution would serve part-time students from throughout the province who are also pursuing a career and also for those leaders of society "who are so busy running the society that their stock of learning is no longer adequate or appropriate to their responsibilities."

"It is essential for all of us that this store of learning of society's leaders be constantly replenished."

To serve these people "will demand the imaginative use of radio, television, correspondence courses and more intensive tutorial or seminar programs on weekend or for one-week periods."

Also recommended in the report is the creation of a department of education at the federal government level and increasing federal involvement in post-secondary education.

"After 1980," says the Worth Commission Post-Secondary Task Force on Educational Planning interim report released Monday, the university student should be "fully subsidized while pursuing any post-secondary education."

The commission alleges that the student is more the victim than the beneficiary of the present system of financing.

However, for the next decade, the commission recommends that "financial arrangements should

and will remain essentially the same." The report suggests this decade should be used for "experimental excursions" into planning.

"Organizational inertia" will prevent the institution of the financial restructuring before 1980 says the report.

During the 1970's, "the same general proportion of the gross national product (about two per cent across Canada) will be devoted to post-secondary education as at present; the same general level of provincial government support will be provided; the same virtually non-existent level of support will come from municipal governments and the private sector; and the individual will continue to carry a greater proportion than generally realized of

the financial burden for his own post-secondary education."

After 1980, the private sector of the economy should be charged for post-secondary education in "ways that valid reflect their direct benefits from the society's post-secondary education facilities."

"In our judgment, post-secondary education is increasingly a national and even international process and thus needs co-ordination at those levels," although the task force sees no "basic inequity between the present more or less fifty-fifty cost-sharing arrangements" between the provincial and federal governments.

The interim report is designed to create reaction and criticism prior to final presentations to the Worth Commission in May.

Government interventions at U of S unfounded: Principal

REGINA (CUP) — Administration President John Archer told 200 University of Saskatchewan faculty Tuesday that plans are no longer being made to cut faculty positions on this campus.

For the third year in a row, the province's Premier Ross Thatcher announced to the province's Liberal daily press that university spending is getting out of hand.

Sources for the U of S student newspaper, The Carillon, say the question of cutting faculty positions is "fluid." No gen-

eral search for positions to be cut will be made and no general policy of cutting positions or increasing the faculty-student ratio will be made.

However, until the budget is finally set, there is a feeling that nobody knows for sure whether he or she is hired or fired.

Archer blamed the budget squeeze on lower student enrolments which decreased both tuition fees and government grants.

The meeting is said to have conveyed to the administration the notion that the faculty want to be consulted on such matters.

short shorts
West Indian Week coming

"Tropical Night Club" will officially open West Indian Week (Feb. 20-26) Sat., Feb. 20 at 8:30 p.m. in Dinwoodie. Dancing and entertainment will be featured.

CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY PROJECT
A talk-in will be held at 7 p.m. in St. Joe's College Lounge for people interested in the idea of a Christian community to develop an awareness of giving, sharing, and receiving.

ANTHROPOLOGY FILM FESTIVAL
The Anthropology Club will hold a film festival Sat., Feb. 20 from 7-11 p.m. and Sun. from 2-5 p.m. in TLB-1. Admission is 50 cents. Films include "Ronnie," "Women on the March," and "The Drylanders."

VARIETY CONCERT—WEST INDIAN WEEK
West Indian Society will present a variety concert Mon., Feb. 22 at 8:30 p.m. in SUB Theatre.

RETREAT AT STAR OF THE NORTH
Any persons interested in a retreat at St. Albert are invited to sign up outside St. Joe's Chapel or to phone Richard at 439-6088.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT COMMITTEE
Tues., Feb. 23 the International Student Committee is presenting an international film show and folk dances of Thailand, the Ukraine and India from 12 to 6 p.m. in SUB theatre. Wed., Feb. 24 there will be a panel discussion on "Canada—As Others See Us" at the same time in SUB theatre.

Legal Service hours

The Student Legal Services office on the second floor of SUB will be open from 6 to 9 p.m. only, Monday through Thursday. Please do not call during the day.

DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC
A workshop concert will be held Tues., Feb. 23 from 12-1 p.m. in Con Hall.

Pianist Veronica Griebel will give a recital Tues., Feb. 23 at 4:30 p.m. in Con Hall.

The University of Alberta String Quartet will perform Wed., Feb. 24 from 12-1 in SUB Art Gallery.

Pianist Cecile St. Pierre will present a recital at 8:30 p.m. Wed., Feb. 24 in Con Hall.

SPANISH CLUB
The Spanish Club will hold its final fiesta for this term Thurs., Feb. 25 at 8 p.m. in Room at the Top. The Caribbean Ambassadors combo will be featured.

Appalling suicide rates at prison

OTTAWA (CUP)—Conditions in maximum-security prisons run by the federal government drive men to try and kill themselves at a rate 50 times higher than suicides in other parts of Canadian society.

Figures disclosed by the federal government this week show there have been 23 suicides and 80 attempted suicides in prisons reported to the federal government in a 15-month period ending Sept. 1, 1969.

All but two of the suicides took place in six maximum-security prisons, where most of the attempted suicides also took place.

(Continued on page 10)

Nominations for SU Executive Election

Nominations for general election slates will be accepted between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 5 p.m. on Tuesday, February 23, in SUB 259-A, 2nd floor. However, this year a program where candidates run in a slate has been enacted and therefore there will be no individual candidates. Slates will consist of a president and five other people on that slate. For nomination forms and further information contact the information desk on the second floor of the Students' Union Building.

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Larue-Langlois to speak

Jacques Larue-Languois, a former TV broadcaster who was fired for his separatist views and one of the Montreal Five, will speak in Edmonton on February 22, 23.

Charges of conspiracy against him were quashed by Judge Quimet late last week.

Langlois was chairman of the Vallieres-Gagnon defense committee in 1968-69 which played a key role in their release early last year. Gagnon and Vallieres spent close to two years in jail while charges of seditious conspiracy were not pursued.

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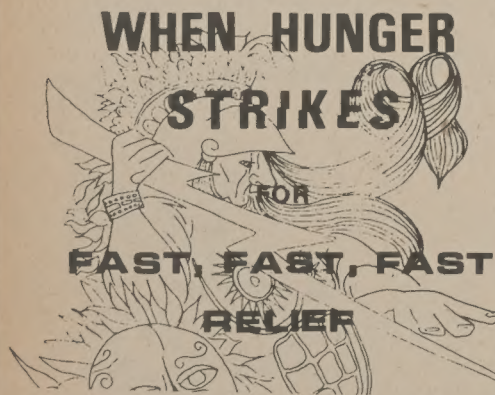
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Council votes salaries to underpaid executives

By BOB BLAIR

Beginning with next year's students' council, all executive members will receive salaries.

Students' council Monday night passed a motion to pay executives \$400 per month during the four summer months, and a winter salary of \$150 per month, minus \$25 per month for each course above three in which an executive member, excluding the president, is registered. The president has in past received a salary of approximately \$300 per month depending on how many courses he is taking. The president is classified as a full-time student if he is registered in at least one course.

Speaking in favor of the motion, ed rep Wayne Madden said, "If you pay peanuts, you hire monkeys . . . so you can imagine what you get if you pay nothing."

There was some debate over the provision to reduce the salaries of executives taking more than three courses. In defense of this provision, Treasurer Willie Heslop said, "If anyone can handle more than three courses and their position too, they should move to have their position abolished."

Another motion to pay the remaining councillors \$20 per month plus free access to RATT, the games area, and students' cinema was also brought forward. Engineering rep Don Brown, who had made both motions as additions to the Brown Report, said that since his report required councillors to sit on at least one committee, and put them under considerable pressure from the proposed Faculties Association Council, there should be remuneration.

Heslop moved to delete the portion of the proposal extending free access. He said this was "a rather cheap attempt to get students involved in council."

Heslop's amendment failed (10/15/1); however, the main motion was also defeated.

Council voted to recognize the autonomy of Collège St. Jean. A motion was passed in principle stating that the U of A students' union will keep only \$6 of union fees paid by Collège St. Jean students, and the remaining funds will be rebated to their own union.

The amount \$6 was chosen because this is the levy for part-time students.

Phys ed rep Ken Porter asked

why there should be a rebate to Collège St. Jean students when other faculties, for example the meds, are isolated from the rest of the campus by their work loads.

Mr. Porter also asked whether recognition of the autonomy of Collège St. Jean would be allowed under the Universities Act since it recognizes the U of A students' union as the sole representative of the students of this university. Mr. Heslop replied, "The Universities Act recognizes only our students' union, but that has nothing to do with who we recognize."

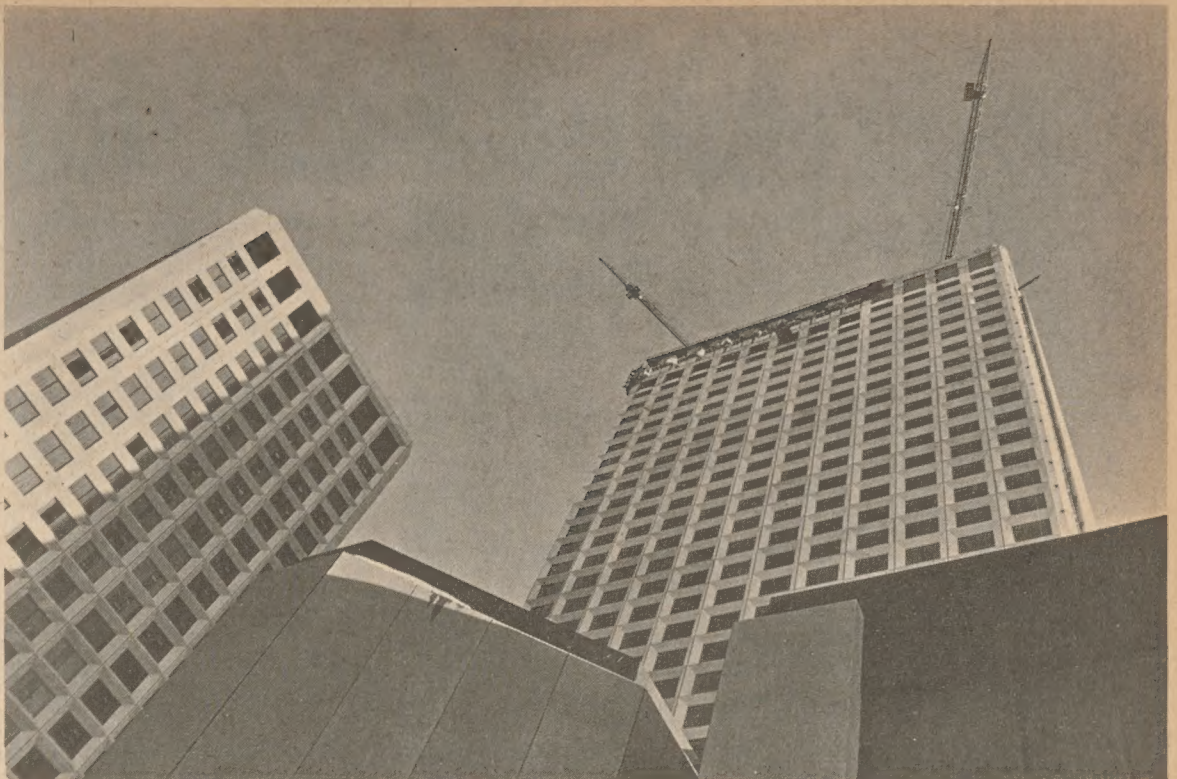
President Christian moved adjournment at 9:22 in order to allow council to reconvene and give third reading to the section of the Brown Report providing for preferential ballot and the requirement for slates in executive election.

Christian immediately called a special meeting, and despite a suggestion by one of the councillors that everybody leave, another meeting was called to order.

Final reading was given to the section of the report, and it was passed.

Christian announced that the election of student reps to General Faculties Council will be concurrent with election of reps to council.

At one point during the meeting, speaker Chris Soder pointed out that it costs the union money each time a councillor asks that his vote be recorded. Subsequently, ed rep Jergen Kaut asked whether Wayne Madden could be charged for all his recorded votes. Soder said such a motion would be in order, but no action was taken.



—Terry Malanchuk photo

THE MONUMENTS TO PROGRESS, Edmonton style, continue to loom on the downtown horizon. As the city's plentiful supply of modern-day Babbitts gloat over the construction of an office building four floor higher than anything they've got in Calgary, aspiring young capitalists and established oligopolists conspire to make the air-space above the CN tracks into an economically viable unit—more buildings. After all, air-space is still cheaper than land, even though we are rapidly running out of both.

Workers at school protest lack of jobs

MONTREAL (CUPI)—Workers studying at a government retraining centre returned to classrooms Tuesday, ending a four-day sit-in called to protest lack of jobs available after they have been "retrained."

But the 2,000 men are still far from satisfied with their situation.

"All this school is doing is to produce a better skilled unemployed worker," a spokesman for the worker/students said.

The sit-in started Wednesday, Feb. 10 at the federal-provincial school after it was discovered that 11 of these being retrained were turned out onto the street with neither jobs nor welfare.

The sit-in ended after the worker/students gained the following concessions from a federal government negotiator:

- that their sit-in committee be recognized as a bargaining agent in all future disputes,

- that the federal grant which they receive while studying be paid to cover the four-day occupation,

- that a Manpower official interview every student two or three weeks before graduation with a view to placing him or her in suitable jobs.

However, one of their main demands, that graduating students continue to receive their grants until finding employment, was turned down.

Marcel Barbeau, a member of the worker-student negotiating committee, said:

"The government negotiator told us that, if we did not return to our studies, the grant would be cut off. It was impossible for us to hold out after that, as there were about 7,000 women and children involved. However, we have told the government that our agreement will do for today, but

that we may take further action in the future."

The workers' main grievance is that on graduation after a one or two year course, not only are they unable to find work, but they are often considered ineligible for welfare.

After Tuesday's vote in favor of returning to class, about 100 workers, "youngsters with no family responsibilities," said they were joining the "Lapalme guys" occupying the CNTU headquarters.

The Lapalme workers, who have been in a dispute with the federal government for ten months are occupying the Confederation of National Trade Union headquarters in Montreal in an effort to get the organization, with which their union is affiliated, to put more pressure on the federal government to settle the dispute.

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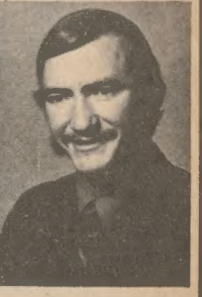
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The Case for Rock

by Charles B. Fowler

Reprinted from *The Canadian Composer*, February 1971

According to a popular view held by many music teachers, rock is the enemy of "true" or "great" music, and its insidious influence must be combatted through education. Like soul music, country and western, and to a lesser degree, perhaps, current folk music, the commercial musics, so the argument goes, have swept youth up in a frenzy of pagan values: free love, drugs, protest, and other savage behaviors. In the words of one music educator, "I do not and have never included rock in my definition of music." Rock is not only too loud, but as a form of music it "stinks." Rock is "bad, terrible, and unacceptable." Another music teacher proclaims: "My music has to be taught . . . I have yet to feel a tingle . . . from their music. As far as teaching rock, I think you could cover it in a couple of lessons. It is simple to the point of boredom and repetitious to the point of monotony."

There appear to be three main arguments against the inclusion of rock and other forms of youth music in the school music curriculum: (1) Rock is aesthetically inferior music, if it is music at all. (2) Rock music is damaging to youth, both physically and morally. (3) School time should not be expended teaching what is easily acquired in the vernacular. Let us consider each argument.

The Master Selector

The first argument that rock is aesthetically inferior music, if it is music at all, emanates from the widely held view that Western art music is superior to other music. The mass media saturates youth with commercial music to the point that the musical tastes of the young tend to become limited and fixed. According to this view, commercial pollution inundates the more esoteric, classical music. In such a situation the music educator operates as a counteracting force nullifying and abating the effects of the media. "Good" or "great" music must be preserved and protected from the likes of rock and other popular or "lower" forms of music. From this viewpoint the music educator assumes the role of taste maker, master selector, and preserver of the best of musico-cultural achievements.

Music educators who maintain such views still believe that their job is to take every child that comes into the schools and hone his taste towards the traditional European-based musical art.

The symphony orchestra people, the opera people, and the performers of the classics continue to place the blame for their lack of audience and their lack of financial support directly on the shoulders of music education. "If music educators did a better job," we have heard them say, "we would have the audiences we need to support our work."

Simple or contemptible?

But other music educators are now realizing that there is another culture; there is the teenage culture. Not everyone should like the same music—nor share the same taste. Think for a moment, if music edu-

cation had succeeded in its goal of bringing all the North American people to the classical melting pot—how static that would have been. The disturbing thought in regard to rock is not that many music educators have chosen to resist one of the mainstreams of music in our life, but that their concept of the ideal musical culture is so rigid and unrealistic.

If the whole point of music education is to develop connoisseurs for the "highest" musical art, then music educators must stand ready to prove that music in the European tradition is, indeed, superior. They must be able to answer questions such as, Which art has the greater rhythmic finesse—European-based music or African? Which art has the greater melodic complexity, subtlety, and expressiveness—European-based music or the music of India? Which art speaks more vitally of the disturbing times in which we live—music in the European tradition or the music of youth?

Deleterious physical effects

As music educators we cannot align ourselves with the either-or philosophy. The opportunity to enjoy all kinds of music must be provided to all students. There need be no conflict between liking rock and liking the classics. Ideally one's record collection should encompass all the musics of the world.

The teenagers are telling us something. They embrace music as an ongoing, essential part of their lives. In a sense the youth are doing what Bach and Schubert did. They are pouring out their souls in the language of the day. This is their music; they made it. This is not he borrowed music some of us took to heart when we were their age. It is a new phenomenon—a mass musical celebration. It is democracy creating its own art.

The music educator who refers to "my music" and "their music," and who calls rock "garbage" is exhibiting an unbecoming and debilitating snobbery.

The second point is that rock is damaging to youth, both physically and morally. Of the possible deleterious physical effects of extreme loudness upon the ear, there is little doubt. The American Medical Association has determined that prolonged exposure to decibel levels above 85 is hazardous. The effect is to destroy the ability to hear higher frequencies. The culprit, however, is not rock music, but the amplification levels to which it may be put. The distinction is important. Factory and construction noise, in all probability, damages far more ears yearly than rock music.

Rock revelation

Loudness, musicians must admit, affects excitement. Young people have caught on. What they sometimes fail to realize is that contrast makes the louds all the louder and, therefore, more exciting and less threatening to the ear mechanism. Amplitude is one of the most commanding expressive factors in music, whether it be in rock or the *Rakoczy March* of Berlioz.

As for the second part of the question—that rock is damaging to

morality—claims are ample, but unconvincing. Those who say rock persuades people towards lascivious behavior allude to evidence of drugs, riots, and death that have been associated with rock festivals, notably the one in Altamont, California. But at Bethel, New York, the Woodstock Festival was every bit as demonstrative of peace, generosity, and love. Drugs are, perhaps, the most severe problem effecting North American youth today, but they can hardly be laid at the feet of rock music. That rock lyrics may deplore the use of drugs, confess to them, or advocate them is an expression of life as viewed by particular young people. Their songs also deal with sundry other of their concerns—the Bomb, the Vietnam War, pollution, pesticides, greed, materialism, hypocrisy, hate, love and Jesus Christ.

We must not confuse cause and effect. Rock lyrics have not been responsible for the use of drugs any more than they have been responsible for water pollution or the Cold War. Rather, this music is a manifestation of situations that have developed independently. To eliminate rock from our culture would not rid us of drug abuse, riots, or immorality.

In "telling it like it is" the young have been evolving a new set of values, alternatives to present-day Establishment values. In protest, protest, folk, and rock music we find some of the most pungent and persuasive critiques of the inner soul of the North American rationale.

Perhaps more important than what youth's music says about the world is what it reveals about youth: They do think differently about life; they are deeply concerned. They are searching for who they are and where they're at. If they are confused at times, they are also brilliant. They may be competent at criticism, but naive in



solutions. So be it. The music lets us know. It reveals their morality. It places it "on the line."

Supplementation and expansion

Time should not be expended teaching what is easily acquired in the vernacular is the third complaint. Many educators, aware of limitations in time and energy, drive right to what they see as the heart of their subject—understanding the music of the masters. It is as if their quest for heaven left no time to explore the many facets of life on earth.

Music teachers should be doing what all other teachers do: bringing the new generations to understand the role of their subject in the world about them.

In closing off rock and other forms of youth music to educational use, music educators fail to teach or reach great numbers of students. We abdicate our responsibility, throwing the teenager to the mercy of the disc jockey, for it is the dj who presently provides the music education for the vast majority of students.

That rock is part of the vernacular culture does not mean that it

lacks substance worthy of formal educational study. Only a naive musician could believe that rock is simplistic that the whole of it could be taught in a few lessons. There is technique, ensemble, arrangement, and instrumentation that require skill and rehearsal. The melody must be created and harmonized. Words must be written. In all these tasks students might profit from some direction. They are, after all, making aesthetic judgments. They are learning to create and to perform. The music teacher's role is to help them to express themselves and to communicate more effectively.

Most students—even the listeners—could profit from some guidance in rock and other popular music. Young people may know what they like, but few can say why.

They would welcome the teacher's musicianship applied to bringing real understanding to their music.

All this is not to say that music teachers should instantly abandon the more traditional music fare and jump wholly on the rock bandwagon. The issue is not one of substitution but expansion, not to supplant but to supplement.

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published by Oxford University
Press, \$1.95

The most important piece of writing in this collection of journal articles is the introduction by Ramsay Cook. In a few short pages Cook puts us back into the milieu of mid-'50's Quebec, when corruption, political violence, and psychological warfare were common practices. For to appreciate this work, and the man behind it, we must appreciate that it is a period piece.

Approaches to Politics is, quite briefly, a strategy for the liberation of Quebec in the '50's; it is a call for liberal democracy. When Quebec was not yet even a democratic state, much less a just society, and before the actual weaknesses of pluralist democracy were well publicized by the new left, it would not be unexpected for a man of mediocre intellectual ability, steeped in the political thought of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries to issue a call for democracy. Trudeau, in other words, gives a very traditional defense of democracy, based on a theory of obligation, as well as on a functionalist argument. It might be worthwhile noting the high-lights, though.

He starts off by assuring us that authority does not exist transcendently—the death of Charles I established that, for heaven's sake—but rather is based only on our consent, freely given, to obey. He then stumbles on what perhaps is the most insightful (for him) of his observations—that men have a habit of obeying because it is easier than dissenting. "The majority seek only their own comfort and pleasure: when these ends are assured, they ask no more than to conform to a given social order and to obey political masters who work to maintain that order."

Also, those in authority both teach and preach obedience as "a virtue, so that 'as long as authority does not pass all bounds of stupidity and incompetence it is sure to hold its position.' He concludes this first section by giving us his theory of obligation. "For society is made for man; if it serves

him badly he is entitled to overthrow it. It follows that when authority in any form bullies a man unfairly, all men are guilty; for it is their tactic consent that allows authority to commit the abuse. . . . And if the only sure way of reconstituting a just social order is to stage a revolution against tyrannical and illegal authority—well, then, it must be done. He adds too that a government should be judged not by its rhetoric, but by its deeds.

The rest of the book is a defense of democracy (undefined) as the best means of assuring justice and freedom for all. In a democracy, Trudeau suggests, all the people freely consent to be governed by a particular set of people. But more than that, the state must encourage the electorate to demand justice. Finally, it is also his belief that parliamentary opposition can "nip legislative and administrative abuses in the bud."

In a grand flourish, Trudeau ends his book with the claim that "democracy appears as the logical outcome of a policy aimed at preventing tyranny, avoiding violence, doing justice to all, encouraging the full flowering of the personality, and turning to account the creative liberty of every citizen."

The argument presented in the book is full of holes. Trudeau never provides us with a definition of democracy; he never involves himself with the problem of democratic elitism, or the mystified powers of a democratic system as opposed to the real power.

So what does it mean? Trudeau seems to see it as the utopia that men like Locke, Rousseau, or Mill had hoped it would be—a truly public-oriented, representative constitution. But we know today that democracies can be as unjust and authoritarian as any tyranny—Trudeau showed us that. Trudeau even told us why democracy must fail—because the people are taught to obey. Trudeau acted in the middle of the night, without our consent, to allow people to be unjustly jailed for non-crimes, but he has not yet given us one good reason why he needed to do so. Trudeau, through parliamentary reforms has further reduced the power of the opposition, and has on a number of occasions more or less told us that between elections

he will exercise absolute power. Far from encouraging effective dissent he seems to be bent on discouraging it, either through out and out harassment, or by simply ignoring it.

But now we can understand Trudeau. He is still fighting Duplessis. Even in the '50's he failed to see Duplessis as the agent of a growing monopoly capitalism, so that he was unable to situate the Quebec political situation within a total societal perspective. The result is that his arguments are superficial, trivial and shortsighted. He was being surpassed by the radical left even before the quiet revolution seized Quebec. Trudeau, in case his image causes us to forget, is definitely middle-aged, and he is already beginning to display the characteristic dogmatism we associate with that age group. He continues to identify his enemy as nationalism, failing to see that it can be both progressive and reactionary. In the face of the nationalism of the Parti Quebecois, and maybe even the FLQ, Trudeau's anti-nationalism is clearly reactionary in intent. Trudeau cannot come to terms with twentieth century thought or reality. It was our misfortune that there existed in Canada a province where eighteenth century ideas still represented progress, so that someone could come to national prominence still believing in their reality.

Trudeau's attitudes are obstructive. By maintaining a belief in effective liberal democracy in the age of the multi-national corporation, he refuses to sanction extra-parliamentary forms of dissent (including strikes) Trudeau is forcing upon Canadians of conscience the only other alternative he sees to authoritarianism—violence. Trudeau in this book reveals his incompetence as a theorist and his ignorance as a scholar. The man does not even understand the realities of power in Canada today. I do not think that he even realizes how powerful he, himself, is. The man lives in the eighteenth century when competitive capitalism existed. Maybe that explains why his notion of justice does not seem to correspond with anyone else's.

Although Trudeau does not talk about his own social position, it goes some way to explaining his peculiarly outdated radicalism as well. When you have a man of wealth and privilege in power, he cannot help but think that under a true democracy he is going to be hurt, because he may have to surrender some of his privileges. Thus, medicare for instance is the last word in radicalism for Trudeau, because, after all, he was always able to afford medical care even if the poor could not. Thus, Trudeau's idea of radical measures concern battles won long ago, issues which are old hat.

The book really deserves no attention at all, except for the insight it gives us to our current Prime Minister. The least criticism that can be made is that he does not even try to prove his own thesis that democracy is the best form of government. The moral of the story, I guess, is not to trust anyone over 30, especially if he grew up in Duplessis' Quebec.

—Alan Macleod



—Chris Scott photo

In Commontree.. everyone has fun

You may well ask what the fate of a bored princess is to be when her Daddy decides to stage a big "event" in her honor. How does she react when King Victor invites the Broogie Downton Fordie Dorton Hill Gang to really make the evening a smash? Is she going to let herself relapse into her ennui when it's all over? No. Little Princess Flora thinks that this must be where it's all at, and off she goes with Don Staccato the leader of the band. Once out of Never-neverland, things don't look quite so rosy anymore. So little Flora does the usual "soul-searching" trip; first to the land of the Mushroomeaters, then to the big lonely city. She becomes increasingly disillusioned and begins to yearn for home and the people that really care for her.

The moral of *The Commontree* is obvious, and it is not necessary to look for any deeper meanings in such a trite script. What really matters is that everyone has fun and goes home cursing the wicked villain Banquard Shek and smiling contentedly at seeing order restored in the Fairytale Court.

The original script, written by Kathy Govier and John Lent leaves much to be desired, but under the capable direction of Anna-May McKellar, Jubilaires manages to put on a show that exudes infectious life and enthusiasm. The music for the so-called country rock musical was written by John Lent and Michael Baker. The tunes are catchy and when combined with the competent choreography of Kathy Govier, create the most interesting moments in the play.

Mainly composed of amateur actors, some in the company developed excellent characterizations. D. William Crook as King Victor was really quite lovable. He exhibited a certain natural confidence and sustained his role throughout the evening. Dave Carpeter as Colonel Snatzenncrawtz gave an excellent interpretation of the super-efficient, dogmatic caricature of the German military man—accent and all. Andrea Noel as a Neighbor from the Right had a stage presence that outsparked any of her cohorts on the Right.

The chorus danced well, and best of all was the sudden appearance of the Broogie Downton Minstrels. They gave it everything they had, and it was fun. There was fire in the eyes of the gypsies, most noticeably in the eyes of Catwoman (Catherine Jackson).

Graham Peacock's set was not too exciting, and a more extensive use of rear projections could have created more of a fairytale atmosphere. The ones that were used however, were effective indeed. Since the stage has too large an area to be covered at any one time, it may have been wiser to compact some scenes and use more creative lighting techniques to overcome the "empty-space" effect that is produced by the architecture more than anything else.

A worthwhile effort, *The Commontree* can be a lot of laughs. Since it is not a "message" show, but a simple story, the pretty costumes, music and movement combine to give you an evening of uncomplicated, trivial entertainment.

—Anne Frank

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No jobs for students

On this page we print two views of the job crisis which university graduates are experiencing as they seek meaningful employment outside the university.

Attention has been focussed on the situation by the U of T Graduate Students Union report, "Who needs a PhD?", written by Marjaleena Repo and released last week.

Today we print a copy of the form letter the Canadian prime minister mails out to graduating students.

Beginning immediately below is an article by Wynton Semple, who prefaced his study with these remarks:

"It's a bloody shame that Halli Repo has chosen to obfuscate her excellent statistics with her cretinous nationalism. The contradiction of the inability to dispose of surplus (including surplus human labour power) and at the same time experiencing a shortage of essential goods and services is pandemic to capitalism. It is exacerbated, not caused by Canada's relationship to the United States."

from The Varsity

IN 1969, THE NUMBER of people graduated by Canadian universities with Bachelor and first professional degrees increased by 10.9% — In the same year, 25.9% fewer Arts students with pass B.A.'s were required by Canadian industry, as compared with 1968.

While pass Arts students experienced the biggest cut, they weren't the only ones. Canadian industry's requirements for new graduates with Bachelor degrees in pass Science and honours Arts declined by 18.4% and 14.2% respectively. For honours Science graduates, there was a meager increase of 3.6%.

Those who did get jobs found their real starting salaries lower than those paid to their compatriots in comparable occupations the year before. The cost of living increased 5.9% in 1969. None of the starting salary rates increased as much as the cost of living. The averaged increase for all disciplines (including Commerce & Business Administration and Engineering) was 3%.

And just to put the finishing touches to a gloomy picture, not only did employers hire fewer graduates for less, many employers didn't bother recruiting at all.

In its post mortem on the job situation for 1969, the Department of Manpower and Immigration admits

"It was found that the much talked about shortage of jobs may — to some extent — actually exist."

BUT, BY JUGGLING some statistics they are able to convince themselves that last year's shortage of jobs was only a temporary shadow passing over a generally radiant outlook for university graduates. Listen to the glad tidings from Manpower:

"during this period (1961 to January 1969) the labour force as a whole increased by 18.7% while the "Professional" portion grew by 59.5% and accounted for almost one third of the total labour force growth. So, regardless of the present state of this portion of the labour market, the long-term prospects are extremely promising"

Manpower's optimism is based on a rather unique interpretation of recent history. While the "Professional" portion of the labour force grew by 59.5%, the number of new graduates with Bachelor and first professional degrees (i.e. those who are candidates for jobs in the "Professional" sector of the labour force) grew by 368.2% during the same time period.

Some idea of the total number of new people required in the "Professional" sector in Canada during the nine years from '61 to '70 can be obtained from a federal study done in 1968 by Meltz and Penz. This study gives a projection for the total number of required new entrants into the labour force in the "Professional" and certain semi-professional "Commercial and Financial" occupations during this time.

This study's projection of the number of people needed in these fields over this time is 272.5 thousand. 378,219 thousand people came out of Canadian universities with Bachelor and first professional degrees during the same time period.

If there was a surplus of university graduates in the sixties, why is it only recently that it has become a prominent public issue?

ONE OF THE FACTORS that tended to obscure the problem was that emigration to the United States played a significant role in reducing the number of university graduates in the Canadian job market. It may be that the famous "brain drain" was occasioned less by the tinny charm of the American mammon than by the spectre of unemployment at home.

In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1968, 7,117 "Professional, technical and kindred workers" emigrated to the United States from Canada. This number amounted to 12.3% of the total number graduating from Canadian universities in 1968.

However, the door to this particular escape route was slammed shut on July 1, 1968 when the U.S. immigration laws were changed such that Canadians were forced to stand in line on a first come first served basis along with everybody else in the Western Hemisphere.

The privilege of being allowed into the U.S. is now extended to only 120,000 people a year from this region. Would-be immigrants with educational qualifications below the level of an M.A. must have pre-arranged employment before they're allowed in.

GRADUATE SCHOOLS HAVE served as another outlet for the surplus of graduates. From 1961 to 1970, the rate of increase in the number of graduate students was much higher than that of undergraduates. In this time period undergraduate enrolment grew by a factor of about 2.4, whereas graduate enrolment increased by about 4.2.

Also, the problem of employment for university graduates was and still is obscured by the position women are forced to occupy. Usually they are "allowed" to stay home and do unpaid labour in the home. Periodically they are used to help fight wars or to do the menial extra low-paying jobs which men refuse to do.

Of the 2,558,000 women in the labour force during the third quarter of 1969, 2,003,000 of them were employed in the service-producing industries. In October of 1969, the average weekly wage and salary in these industries (Service; Finance, insurance & real estate; and Trade) was \$97.69 as compared to an average weekly wage and salary of \$137 for the goods producing industries. During the third quarter of 1969, 66% of the married women between the ages of 20 to 64 were officially considered to not be in the labour force since they did not work for pay and were not actively seeking work. (Whereas 34% of the married women in this age bracket were considered to be in the labour force, the corresponding figure for men was 94%)

There was no point in these women seeking work.

If one quarter of them (716,000) had decided to actively seek paid employment, the unemployment rate for women would have been 35% instead of the official 2.5%. The overall unemployment rate would have increased by 9%.

WHAT ABOUT THE FUTURE, what about Manpower's claim that "the long-term prospects are extremely promising"?

In both the immediate and long-range future, the supply of graduates will increase much more rapidly than will the supply of jobs. In the five years prior to 1971, the rate of increase in the annual number of new university graduates of all kinds from Canadian universities is approx-





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Pierre Elliott Trudeau
Ottawa, 1969.

imately 4 times that of the projected rate of increase in jobs in the "Professional" sector in Ontario. For the '71-'76 period, this multiple declines to about 2.

It is clear that there is now a job shortage for university graduates and that the salaries new graduates are receiving have declined relative to those paid to their predecessors. It also appears that the discrepancy between supply and demand will increase with the likelihood of even larger relative declines in salaries in the future.

However, as is often the case, that which is clear on the basis of data gathered by social scientists who support capitalism, is not the most important.

It is all very well to know that 'X' number of people will or will not have jobs at 'Y' rates of pay but that tells us nothing of the actual experience of having a particular job.

In the final analysis, the operational definition of these terms is "from the point of view of the ruling class" since the research assumes the permanence of the status quo.

Watson and Butorac illustrate the way in which research is carried out from the perspective of the ruling class in their introduction to *Qualified Manpower in Ontario 1961 - 1986*:

"These are estimates of the numbers and types of manpower we might reasonably need in the normal course of events in an unplanned economy, striving for sustained economic growth very loosely defined within certain general guidelines. They rest on the assumption that our social and economic structure will remain fundamentally unchanged over twenty-five years, unaffected by any catastrophe such as war, depression or revolution."

There doesn't need to be an organized, conscious conspiracy among social scientists to ensure the promotion of ruling class interests. They are required only to accept the legitimacy of the present order.

WHAT CAN BE SAID about the sorts of jobs university graduates can look forward to? Can we accept the prime minister's word? What are we to say to the Minister of Manpower and Immigration who assures us that

"Rapid and continuing technological change in today's society creates ever more exciting opportunities for rewarding careers in many fields - commerce, industry, science and academic endeavour."

In the minister's mind, there is not even an employment problem let alone a question of what kind of jobs.

Although the empirical research has not been done which would enable us to make confident assertions about what the work experience for university graduates actual-

ly is, it is possible to say what it is not. There seems to be little substance to the notion that capitalism is creating all sorts of exciting creative challenging jobs which demand that those who fill them be highly trained, capable of acting and thinking independently and critically.

Meltz and Penz, in commenting on the changes in the education structure of the labour force which they project between 1961 and 1970 say

"... it is important to note that only about one third of the projected change in the education structure is attributable to a shift in the structure of occupation groups toward white collar occupations, particularly professional and clerical occupations. The major part of change is due to upward shifts in the occupation groups' education structures."

In other words, it is not so much a matter of new job sectors opening up which require more education as it is a matter of the education level of existing jobs in the present sectors having risen.

IN THE 20 YEARS between 1966 and 1986, in Ontario, it is projected that the proportion of the total labour force constituted by those in the "Proprietary and managerial" and "Professional and technical" groups will increase by 2.86%.

Even if the interesting jobs are in the "Professional and technical" sectors, few women will get a crack at them. Those who compile the projections have no reason to believe that the present level of gender racism will subside much in the next twenty years.

It is projected that in 1986, 2.15% of the labour force will be constituted by women holding jobs in the "Professional and technical" sectors (including elementary school teachers). If elementary school teachers are excluded from the calculations, the 1986 projections for the male and female participation rates in the "Professional and technical" sectors indicate that the proportion of females will be less than one fourth (1.46%) that of men (5.85%).

It appears that there will be few jobs opening up in the sectors which we have assumed embraced the stimulating, creative jobs.

Seemple's article has been published by Hogtown Press as "They'll Have to Start a War or Something: the Employment Hoax". The Hogtown version includes many tables and footnotes which we have not reproduced.

You can get hold of this (and many other useful publications) by writing Hogtown Press, Box 6300, Station A, Toronto.

Blueliner Zukiwsky worries opposition forwards

Bears eyeing third spot as Victoria visits this weekend

by JOHN BLEVINS

Most opposition forwards make it a point to keep their heads up when in the vicinity of the Golden Bear blueline.

If they don't, the point is usually made for them and chances are that it is Dennis Zukiwsky who does the honors.

Zukiwsky is a hard-hitting defenceman from Warspite who played the majority of his hockey in St. Paul before coming to Edmonton with his family some five years ago. He finished his grade 12 in the city and then decided to attend university.

While contemplating his studies during his first year on campus, Dennis decided to play junior hockey, so he joined the Edmonton Maple Leafs for the 1967-68 campaign. The next season he left the junior squad to play for Brian McDonald's Junior Bearcats.

Dennis graduated to the big club last year along with interim coach McDonald, who held the reigns of the Bruins while Clare Drake was on sabbatical. He got off to a slow start that season but has improved greatly to become one of the best defencemen in the Western Canada Intercollegiate Hockey League.

This is his first campaign under Drake but his second as a Bear. He is one of the few veterans who are dispersed intermittently among basically rookie club.

When asked about Drake, the fourth year education student majoring in physical education replied, "He can make a good hockey player out of a player with average ability."

During the early part of this season, Drake was not satisfied with his defensive pairings because "they were not working." So Zukiwsky was teamed up with a pretty fair hockey player in the person of ex-Canadian National Steve Carlyle.

The Zukiwsky-Carlyle combination has been very effective over the latter part of the season, as each player compliments the other's style. They work well together and are always there to cover-up for each other. When Dennis rushes, Steve stays back and vice-versa.

Since this is the first year that Drake has coached Zukiwsky, it is impossible for him to compare Dennis with his performances in past years. But Coach Drake did say that, "He has a good shot from the point and this is why he is used on power plays. "Dennis is becoming a heads-up hockey player."

"Zuk" (as he is known to his teammates) is a big, rugged hockey player who can handle himself while on the ice. So rugged in fact that he is one of the Bear policemen. He is a good team man with a great desire to win.

The Bears can clinch a WCIHL playoff spot this weekend with a pair of wins over last place and hapless Victoria Vikings. In fact, third place is within reach, provided that UBC Thunderbirds knock off Calgary twice at the weekend.

Saskatchewan is only two points back of the Bears, but must play Manitoba Bisons Saturday night in their final game of the schedule. Playoffs begin next week.

Game time Friday at Varsity Arena is 8:00 p.m., while Saturday's contest is billed for a 3:00 p.m. faceoff.



—Chuck Lyall photo

PHYSICAL SIZE IS AN ASSET for a defenceman and Dennis Zukiwsky (2) of the Bears has just that. Zukiwsky loves to play the hitting game and here is preparing to take a run at Calgary's Bob Toner (10). The Bear veteran has been a steadying influence on the blueline and teamed with ex-National Steve Carlyle forms one of the best combinations in the Western Canada Intercollegiate Hockey League.



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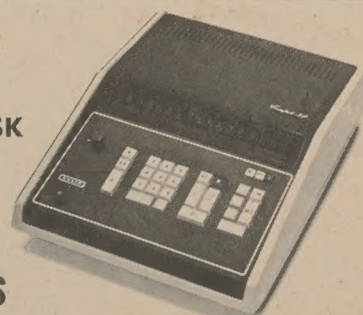
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Bears clean up again in Western grappling finals

REGINA — University of Alberta wrestlers continue to dominate the college wrestling scene in western Canada.

Bert Taylor's crew last week-end won the Western Canada Intercollegiate Athletic Association grappling championships here by outdistancing five other campuses.

The Golden Bears amassed 61 points, seven better than the University of Saskatchewan (Saskatoon campus). As well, Alberta team members won four firsts in the ten weight classes.

University of British Columbia was third in the competition with

44 points, followed by Regina with 39½. University of Calgary had 33 while Manitoba Bisons struggled home with but 19½.

Winners in the ten classes were: 118 pounds, Gord Bertie, Alberta; 126, Jim Baylis, Manitoba; 134, Michi Tanaka, Alberta; 142, Serge Gauthier, Alberta; 150, Butch Glover, Alberta; 158, Les Burgener, UBC; 167, Gary Frey, Saskatoon; 177, Taras Hryb, UBC; 190, Barry Mudry, Saskatoon; heavyweight, Lutz Keller, Calgary.

The Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union championships are scheduled for Kingston, Ont., this weekend.

Axe falls again, this time it's the Bobcats

CALGARY — The axe of the president of the Western Canada Intercollegiate Hockey League has fallen heavily again.

And this time the brunt of the attack is to be felt in Brandon.

Dr. Lou Goodwin, who gained a fair measure of notoriety three weeks ago in the Bob Galloway incident, last week suspended Brandon Bobcat forward Garth Freeman for the rest of the season and took away three game wins from the Bobcats for using him.

Freeman allegedly played for an intermediate club January 19

which led to his suspension and the three defaults.

Ironically, one of the wins taken away from the Brandon club was one which had been given to them by default from the Golden Bears. Alberta won the January 22 encounter 14-3, but lost it on default when goaltender Galloway was declared ineligible for the game.

Thus as things turn out, it was a real "nothing" game.

Winnipeg Wesmen and Victoria Vikings also were given a boost in the win column as a result of Freeman's suspension.

Court chuckwagon heads west

Thunderbirds will be tough in semi-final playoffs

By RON TERNOWAY

Barry Mitchelson and his intrepid band of dribblers hit the playoff trail this weekend.

The sign on the chuckwagon says "Wolfville, N.S., or bust," but the Golden Bears will be heading in the opposite direction today on the first leg of their journey.

The Bruins will have to make successful stopovers in Vancouver and Winnipeg if they plan to attend their second national final in three years.

This weekend it's the first test.

The Albertans leave for Vancouver today to tackle the UBC Thunderbirds in a best-of-three semi-final. The winner will advance to Winnipeg, probably to meet the Manitoba Bisons, who finished first in the Western Canada Intercollegiate Basketball League this season and who should have no trouble disposing of fourth-place Winnipeg Wesmen in the other semi-final series.

Bears split with the Thunderbirds over the season, losing 95-67 in Vancouver and edging Peter Mullin's squad 67-65 at home a couple of weeks ago. Only some very cold shooting in that one prevented the Bears from winning by a larger margin.



OWEN CAMERON

... at his peak

The Albertans used a zone defence very effectively in the second contest, and it will undoubtedly be one of the weapons that Mitchelson will utilize against the T'Birds, who lost only one game at home this season, that a 78-76 overtime one to the Bisons.

The Bears were tough at home, too. Mitchelson's crew went undefeated in Varsity Gym this year, but were a little less than steady on the road. They lost four of nine away from home, including a couple of unexplainable ones to Brandon and Victoria. Those two cost the Bears second place and the big advantage of playing at home this weekend.

So the Bears are down to their last life. The Alberta squad is faced with the prospect of beating the second and first place teams in their home gymnasiums, which makes it an uphill battle.

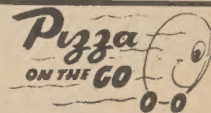
And the odds were stacked a little higher against the Bears as last week co-captain Bob Bain turned an ankle in practice. The extent of the injury is still not known, and it is uncertain whether he will be ready to play against the Thunderbirds.

But with or without Bain, the Bears finally seem to be playing as a team, a factor which must be encouraging to Mitchelson. Dick DeKlerk has been averaging around 20 points per game since Christmas, and Owen Cameron, with 40 points in two games last weekend, is at his peak.

Larry Nowak has been a stalwart under the basket, bringing down 20 rebounds per game with fair regularity. And Greg Stewart, who saw a lot of action because of suspensions to the other three guards, has gained the confidence he will need this weekend if Bain is unable to play.

So the Bears are about as ready as they've been all season.

Just one question remains: is that enough to beat the Birds?



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U of A professor dies

Slavonics department head and lecturer Dr. Orest Starchuk has died. Born in Austria in 1915, Dr. Starchuk received his education in the Ukrainian lycee there, and at King Charles II University in Czernowitz. He worked with the British military government in Germany from 1945-48, and in 1949 emigrated to Edmonton.

An expert on Ukrainian, German, Polish, Czech, Slovak, and Russian, Dr. Starchuk was appointed instructor, then full lecturer in the U of A's modern languages department. He organized a collection of Slavonic books for the Rutherford library, and was instrumental in establishing student exchange between the University of Kiev, in the Ukraine, and the U of A.

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What about the students?

During the year we have noticed that the students' union has sponsored teach-ins and speakers that have dealt with our environmental crisis and other aspects of man's relationship to the land. Given the facts as presented at these discussions and in view of reports we have been given in several of our physical education courses, one cannot help but be concerned about our future if we are unable to alter our present attitude. We hope that you would share these concerns with us.

Surely, however, it is hypocrisy that the union that attempts to create a concern about the condition of our environment should itself be one of the main causes of pollution and misuse on our campus. We grant that to a large degree the upkeep of the building is the responsibility of the students that use it, but the rules regarding littering and misuse are either not enforced, not strict enough, or not in existence. Whatever may be the case, the union is setting a poor example. It would seem that the union views the environmental crisis as being a great student concern and yet one where students are the victims rather than the culprits. One need only see the litter on campus and the mountains of refuse in and behind SUB to know that on their own scale, students are every bit as culpable as Chemcell or Imperial Oil.

We ask the following questions with sincerity hoping to learn what the union's practices and policies are:

- Why are linen roller towels not used in place of disposable paper towels? Many, many thousands of towels must be used daily—how are they disposed?

- What coolants are used in the curling rinks? How efficient is the recycling? How often is it replaced? How is the old coolant disposed of?

- Why does the coffee shop in the Room at the Top use disposable utensils?

- Why are paper and styro-foam cups used in both RATT and the snack bar?

- Has any thought been given to the collection and recycling of the thousands of Gateways that are untouched each week.

It is not our intention to present a full-scale expose of where the union has failed in its responsibility to provide leadership in the area of conservation and environmental pollution, but rather draw attention to what may be called "oversights."

We would appreciate a reply outlining the position of the students' union in the areas mentioned.

Ken Porter
phys ed rep



letters

We can't even see real issues

Students are supposed to be so concerned today about "REAL ISSUES," and justice and so on. But the fact is they would not know an issue, even when it is right under their noses. Take the recent publicity about Michener Park for example—all that crap is not the real issue involved. The REAL ISSUE is that people earning over \$10,000 are living there . . . ! It is meant for students, and Mr. Raven deplores the large waiting list, apparently. Then what about the teachers and professors living there? Oh yes, they DO have a wife or husband who happens to take a course or two at the university, and thus "qualify" as a student; and therefore, they apparently have no conscience about keeping real full-time students, on assistantships or scholarships or nothing, out of subsidized married quarters that were built for them, and NOT for school teachers and professors! (Some of the latter have partners who get salaries in the form of assistantships as well . . . obviously, they could well afford to live in an apartment elsewhere.)

But then this IS a real issue. No doubt the hypocrisy will continue (powerful friends in Lister Hall) and shit will prevail, as usual. Oh what was the president of the students' union name? . . . oh yes, CHRISTIAN! What a fucking farce it all is.

Peter Lowe
eng 3

PRISON SUICIDE RATE (Continued from page 2)

Nine of the 23 suicides occurred last year at St. Vincent de Paul, north of Montreal. The prison holds about 450 men.

Kingston pen in Ontario, "home" for 701 men, reported three suicides—two of them last month—and 35 attempts.

Saskatchewan pen in Prince Albert, with 368 prisoners, reported three suicides and 24 attempts.

British Columbia pen, population 434 had two suicides and three attempts, Dorchester in New Brunswick with two suicides and Manitoba pen one suicide and one attempt.

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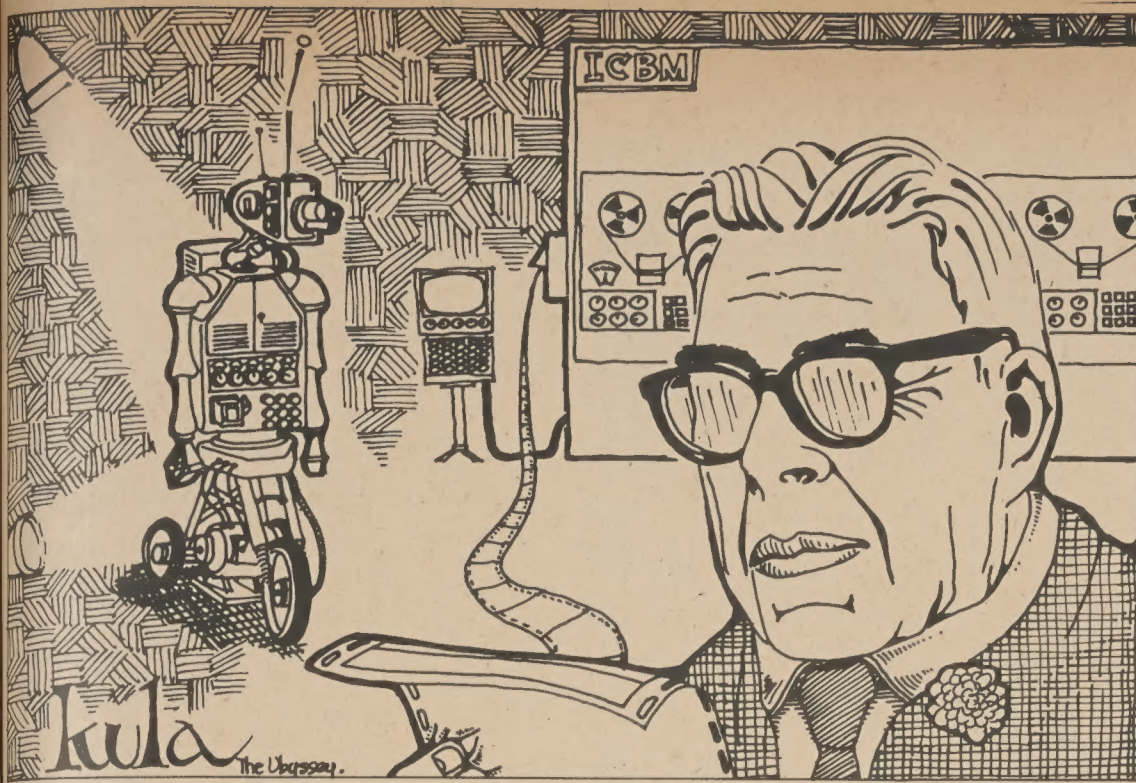
STAFF THIS ISSUE—Our favorite aggie was in again today chastising us for using uncouth language. Goddam sorry, Harold. Among the staff who would like to extend their apologies for offending Weird Harold's ears are Beth (Oh, fudge!) Nilsen, Jim (Jeepers) Taylor, Ron (Oh darn) Dutton, Dick (Nuts to you) Nimmons, Bob (Blast!) Beal, and all those sweet little innocents: D. Daniel Chavan, Joe Chi, Mike Daniels, Dough Kellough, Bob Blair, Terry Malanchuk, John Blevins, and Jude Judas Priest) Keast. And, oh yes, your celibate, chaste, and clean-living snake of German origin, Harvey G. Thomgirt.

editor-in-chief Judy Samoil
news editor Ellen Nygaard
fine arts editor Ross Harvey
sports editor Bob Anderson
photo editors Barry Headrick
John Hushagen
official head ... Harvey G. Thomgirt

The views expressed by this paper are those of The Gateway staff and not necessarily those of the students' union or the University. The editor-in-chief is legally responsible for all material published herein.

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PAGE ELEVEN THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1971



"... And the winner of the master teacher award is ..."

The Ubyssay

Women want liberation, do they?

By EDWIN A. ROBERTS, JR.

There is a movement abroad in the land to make the rights of women equal to the rights of men. Why the leaders of this movement are so anxious to thus reduce the station of womanhood is unfathomable, but the obvious error of others is rarely easy to understand.

The lady protesters believe the American woman is discriminated against in employment. She especially is the victim of unequal pay for equal work in many cases, and nobody can blame the ladies for not lauding that situation. The feminists are also enraged that the American woman has been made a prisoner in her own house, forced to do a million lowly household tasks and thereby deprived of the opportunity to exercise her intellect by participating in the workaday world.

Many men would quickly respond that the workaday world isn't all that wonderful, but such an answer would only antagonize the feminists.

Motherhood

For most women, I suspect, there are spiritual rewards in being a wife and mother that are beyond the comprehension of men. And such rewards may also be beyond the comprehension of many feminists.

It would be well, perhaps, to take a look at a society where women are treated on a par with men in every way. By such means we can get a better idea of what American women stand to gain and what they stand to lose by acquiring total equality. Fortunately such a society is not hard to find. In Russia, even in the years before the revolution, women have enjoyed—if that's the word—a remarkable parity with men.

A scene comes to mind. A few years ago I was strolling about the port city of Odessa on the Black Sea. I came upon the city's railroad yards where a company of workers were repairing track-ge. The workers were women.

One lady, who could not have been older than 25, was hammering spikes. It was a very hot summer day and she was stripped to her underwear. She had been at the job for some hours and had raised a heavy sweat.

It was a remarkable sight to see. Where in the United States would one come across a young woman doing such arduous work?

Russian women

The versatility of Russian women cannot be ascribed entirely to the shortage of able-bodied males immediately after the two world wars. The ancient Slavic tribes which eventually formed the Russian nation were forced by economic and geographical necessity to use their women to do the same hard work their men did. The Slavs were an agricultural people and, faced with a short growing season, all hands—male and female—were turned out to help with the plowing, sowing, and harvesting.

From the very beginning, Russian women have not been sex symbols. Women have always been regarded in Russia as an economic necessity. Men seeking a bride looked not for curves but for muscles.

So dominant was this male predilection that in the Slavic tribes of old, a beautiful woman had great trouble finding a mate. Prospective bridegrooms believed that a good-looking gal was apt to be lightheaded and a poor investment. As a result, Russia developed a breed of tough, strong women—women who could take care of themselves very nicely in a domestic scuffle.

The revolution

After the Russian revolution, the Communists expanded educational and employment opportunities for women. And because so many millions of hale young men were killed during the revolutionary period and again during World War II, it's not too much to say that the present Soviet state was built principally by women.

By 1945, the Soviet Union had 25,000,000 more women than men. Because there weren't enough potential husbands around, single women were encouraged to bear children, and the the Communists took great pains to remove any stigma attached to offspring born out of wedlock. Sex had become a duty to the state.

Today in Russia the numbers of men and women are just about equal, and there is mounting pressure to do away with the emergency law that permitted the accelerated repopulation of the country.

Very few women in contemporary Russia would or could list their occupations as "housewife." Almost all women have full-time jobs, not only because their income is needed to help maintain their families, but also because a woman who works simply at caring for her husband, children, and flat is looked down upon. She is not contributing enough to the state.

Thus every factory has its nursery to care for the children of women workers. And Soviet kindergartens accept youngsters, from toddlers to 7-year-olds, from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., six days a week.

Freedom

So the Russian woman is free and equal. She is free to work on the railroad or to become a surgeon, and her pay is equal to that for men for the same kind of work.

But she is not free to be a woman. She doesn't have much time to give her children the unique benefits of mother love. She doesn't have much time to make herself attractive to her husband, or to console him when the cruel world gets him down.

It is an entirely different kind of relationship between the sexes, and some people think that the "freedom" of Russian women has been purchased at a price few Americans would be willing to pay.

—from The Christian Reader

COFFEE SPOONS

by David Schleich

"That is sure one dumb reason," insisted the technician, "... it's only a simple mechanical failure, that's all." I frowned politely and put the dime back into my pocket. I wanted to discuss the entire business with him. He seemed altogether unwilling.

"But, can't you see from the evidence that the machine revolution has indeed begun? In fact, I might even suggest that the whole process is already irreversible," I offered.

"Look Mack, I can't agree wit you dat dis machine or any udder one would deliberately conk out, like maybe as if it had its own brain or sumthin'," returned the technician.

"Damn it, man," I cried, "the entire building is populated with these machines. They're everywhere. They warm, feed, nurse, nudge and pamper me. And I'm saying that there's a revolt in the air. Take for example this coffee machine. Perhaps you are going to tell me that this murky, rusty residue is coffee? Or that the curdled white drippings this machine offers as milk isn't really some sort of membrane released from the entrails of that machine? Why that machine very cleverly takes my dimes, swallows them and seals them away in its guts and doesn't even give me any rusty water or murky milk in return!"

"There ain't no machine what would revolt. It's just simple mechanical failure. A spring busted or mebbe a wire loose or somethin'."

"Look," I protested again, "these machines are being directed by that big, bloody computer over in the Computing Sciences Centre and THAT machine in the Centre is plugged into a bigger chaos of circuitry downtown and the one downtown is linked up to the biggie in Ottawa and the one in Ottawa is shackled to the Super Double-Whammy-Whomper-Dandy Computer 98234534 in Washington. And THAT monster in Washington's got full control. I tell ya, we gotta act now, before it's too late. We gotta destroy these damn machines before they get us!"

"Mack, you sure got a loose bolt in your head, yeah sure. That machine's just a stupid, dumb hunk of fancy metal. You tellin' me that that rusty tin bucket's gonna take over the world? You gotta be weird, buddy."

"Pssssst!" I excitedly motioned to the drafty technician. I whispered intensely, nervously into his ear, "Shhh, don't talk too loudly. DID YOU SEE THAT? That little light? It moved! I tell you, it moved. That light on the machine moved toward us! Just as soon as I said about destroying the machine. Hot damn, there it goes again!"

The drafty technician just stared at me scrating his nose. Suddenly a long, flexible limb shot out from the machine's coin-return slot. The long limb was made of dixie cups but the end of the thing was an enormous, limpid, cold, wet, greenish claw! It grabbed the technician who was still facing away from the machine starting at by gasping contortions. I glanced back in flight long enough to see the technician's left leg dangling from the coin-return slot and disappearing fast!

THE
CONTINUING
STORY OF

GOD

Jay
GAULDING
&
DENNIS
HARPER

